

W. N. HALDEMAN & R. T. DURRETT

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LOUISVILLE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1850.

Reading Matter on Every Page.

The Louisville Journal on the Slavery Question.

Not long since, when it was proposed to admit

Kansas into the Union as a slave State under the

Leecompton Constitution; when every Southern

Democrat in Congress, together with a majority

of the Northern Democrats, and a portion of the

Southern Free-Soilers, were for the admission

of the new slave State; and when the Abolition

ists, Black Republicans and Free-Soilers of the

North, without a single exception, were against

the coming into the Union of Kansas as a slave

State—then it was that the editor of the Louisville

Journal joined the Abolitionists, Black Republi-

cans and Free-Soilers of the South, and opposed

with all his might the coming into the Union of

the new slave State. He and his allies succeeded

in preventing the admission of Kansas as a slave

State, and so delighted was the editor with what

the combination accomplished, that he at once

proposed an union of the Abolitionists, Black Re-

publicans, Free-Soilers, Northern Democrats and

Southern Free-Soilers, to form a National

party to resist the admission of Kansas as a

slave State. The editor of the Louisville Journal

was not only in favor of the proposed combina-

tion, but he was also the first to propose it. He

was not only the first to propose it, but he was

also the first to propose it. He was not only

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propose it, but he was also the first to

propose it. He was not only the first to

Northern power in abolishing slavery, not only in

the Territories, but everywhere else in the Union.

Others think that the Journal has taken this position

for the purpose of committing the South to a

principle which, pushed to its legitimate end,

might bring Southern to the demand of a dis-

solution of the Union in the event of a failure to

set the asserted rights of the North, with a

view to then turning round and making them

appear as contemptible as possible, by advising

them to stay in the Union and swallow the insults

and rest beneath the lawless oppression of the

North. Nor are there wanting those who think

the Journal has taken this position at the dicta-

tion of John P. Hates, who thereby hopes to

set at naught the Democratic thunder to be

elected Governor of Kentucky in August next.

And there are not a few who think the Journal took

this position contrary to its real proclivities for the

selfish purpose of regaining a little of its deserv-

ed Southern popularity. Indeed there are

many opinions in the object the Journal has

but there is but one as to its sincerity. No one

thinks for a moment, that the course of that paper

has been prompted by any love for the South, or

the peculiar Southern institution.

It matters not, however, what may be the sinis-

ter motives of the Journal in taking this position

for the protection of slavery in the Territories, though

we hope it is for once both right and sincere. The

position itself is the true one, and its truth cannot

be affected by the motives of those who advocate

it. Stand once quoted Scripture in the presence

of the Lord, but neither destroyed the Bible there-

fore, nor changed the course of the Saviour. Let the

Democracy of the South remember this. Scriptural

truth cannot shrink from the truth of the

doctrine of protecting slavery in the Territories,

because the Journal advocates it, and they will

continue to be the savior of their party, of their

principles, and of their country. A true prin-

ciple in political philosophy can stand the fiercest

hostile contact of anything—even the advocacy

of a principle as odious as slavery. It is a prin-

ciple that will not be shaken by the devil, it will

not be shaken by the world, it will not be shaken

by the powers of darkness. It is a principle

that will stand for the Saviour to have aban-

doned the eternal truths written by the Prophets,

because the arch-enemy of mankind chose for his

purpose to quote from those inspired writ-

ings. No Democrat can deny the power and the

duty of Congress to protect slavery against the

lawless legislation in the Territories, and live in

Kentucky. The Democrat who dares to deny this

power and duty of the Congress to protect

slavery in the Territories of the United States,

call those who oppose him fire-eaters, if he

chooses thus to designate them by way of

proach, but these fire-eaters will make the polit-

ical atmosphere be breaths hot enough to con-

sume him and his Black Republican heresy ev-

erywhere in the South.

Southern Pacific Railroad.

Gen. R. V. Richardson and Josiah Marshall,

of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, have

reached this city, with intelligence of the

position of affairs there, which gave buoyancy

to the friends of that Union. President

Forbes will be here on Monday or Tuesday,

and proposes to hold a meeting of the stockholders

to be held on Monday or Tuesday, and to

ask their confirmation and aid in regard to

the future.

We have also Marshall papers containing im-

portant documents bearing on this subject, and

the proceedings of a meeting of citizens called

to approve of the arrangements made for a com-

promise, and consider the proper mode of uniting

all interests in the prosecution of the work, now in

a condition to go on fairly and successfully.

That meeting of the 12th, and was

composed of persons who have been opposed to

each other in the controversy hitherto destruc-

tive to the company. These persons have now

come together to applaud the compromise

between the litigants, and unite their voices

in the same shout for the Southward

extension of the Pacific route, as that demonstrated to

be superior to all others, and deserving the aid

and encouragement of the people of the South.

and, freed from debt, and with a property "worth

two millions of dollars," in a condition to go on

with much enthusiasm for Judge Jennings, Mr.

Richardson, and Mr. Marshall, and to

follow the following record of the cases at stand,

and the steps by which it has been placed in such

a position as to be finally settled by the judg-

ment of the Supreme Court, or by the withdrawal

of the suit. The latter is more speedy, and there

is good ground for expecting that it will be

done.

The terms of compromise between the two com-

panies, as we learn, are as follows: The Louisville

and Nashville Railroad Company, in cash all judg-

ments existing against it. This has been done.

They are to pay in four months \$25,000 of

judgment obtained against the new company at

this time, is now in New York, shipping a sec-

ond purchase of all the rights for the

protection of all classes of buildings against

fire. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad

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